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## THE OBSERVER

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## THE REFLECTOR.

### ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot be small, and poverty thy lot, Rejoice: thy Saviour bent to know The ills of want, the cares of woe: And to the faithful poor hath given The rich inheritance of heaven. Art thou a Christian doom'd to roam, Far from thy friends and native home? Look round on valley, hill and plain, Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain; View nature's charms, and busy man, And tell me midst the varied plan, What hast thou mark'd or what survey'd, That God thy father hath not made? Then leave his works, and love to trace His semblance in a stranger's face; Call each sweet spot a home to thee, And every man God's family. Art thou a Christian, mid the strife, Of years mature, and busy life? Be active: for thy race is short, Thy bark is hastening to the port. Be cheerful; holy angels bear An antidote for all thy care; And let no pangs disturb a breast, Prepared for everlasting rest.

In the following passage contained in the 10th chapter of Matthew, our blessed Lord assures his disciples that the providence of God would continually superintend and watch over them: "Are not two sparrows, (says he) sold for a farthing, and one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father; but the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

Here we have that most important and comfortable doctrine of a particular Providence plainly and clearly laid down.

That he who erected the immense and magnificent fabric of the universe will continue to regard and preserve the work of his own hands, and maintain what is called the general order of nature, and the ordinary course of human affairs, is so consonant to reason and common sense, that few even of the pagans who believe the being of a God, entertained any doubt of this general superintendence of the Deity over the worlds he has created, and the inhabitants he has placed in them? But when we descend from this comprehensive view of things to the several constituent parts of the general system, and to every individual of every species of animated beings dispersed throughout the whole; when we reflect how very inconsiderable a place this globe that we inhabit holds amongst the celestial bodies, how very small a portion it occupies of unbounded space, and how infinitely minute and insignificant every human creature must appear in the vast mass of created beings, we can hardly think it possible that the care of the Supreme Being should extend to ourselves; we cannot help fearing that we shall be lost and overlooked in the immensity of creation, and that we are objects far too small and minute to fall within the sphere of our Maker's observation.—

The more we reason on this subject, the more ground we shall find for these apprehensions; and there is nothing, I will venture to say, in the whole compass of what is called natural religion or modern philosophy, that can in the smallest degree tend to allay or to remove these natural, these unavoidable misgivings of the human mind.

Here then is one of those many instances in which we can have no certainty, no solid ground for the sole of our foot to stand upon, but in the Gospel of Christ. Our reason, though sent out ever so often in search of a resting place, returns to us, like Noah's dove, when the waters covered the earth, without any token of comfort. It is scripture only which in this important point, can give rest unto our souls.—

There we are assured that every individual being, even the least and most contemptible, even the sparrow that is sold for less than a farthing, is under the eye of the Almighty; that so far from men being too inconsiderable for the notice of his Maker, the minutest parts of his body, the very hairs of his head, are all numbered. These very strong instances are plainly chosen on purpose to quiet all our fears, and to banish from

our minds every idea of our being too small and insignificant for the care and protection of the Almighty.

The most consolatory doctrine of a particular Providence, of a Providence which watches over every individual of the human race, places the Christian in a situation totally different from that of every one who disbelieves revelation. The latter must conceive himself under no other government but that of chance or fortune, and of course must consider the whole happiness of his life as exposed every moment to the mercy of the next accident that may befall him. The true believer on the contrary has the most perfect conviction that he is constantly under the protection of an almighty and merciful God, in whom he lives, & moves, & has his being; whose eyes are over the righteous, and whose ears are open to their prayers; that therefore if he lives, so as to merit the approbation of his heavenly Father, he has every reason to hope for such a degree of happiness, even here, as the imperfection of human nature will admit; and he is certain that nothing dreadful can befall him without the knowledge and permission of his great Protector, who will even in that case support him under it, and render it ultimately conducive to his good.—Porters.

No man ever offended his own conscience but first or last it was revenged upon him.—South.

## Miscellany.

### DOMESTIC SCENE.

We find the following little sketch in the new novel, the *Collegians*.—*Toilet*.

While Mrs. Daly, who was the empress of all housekeepers, superintended the removal of the breakfast table, not disdaining, with her own fair hands, to restore the plate and china to their former neatness, the old gentleman called all his children around him, to undergo a customary examination. They came flocking to his knees, the boys with their satchels thrown over their shoulders, and the girls with their gloves and bonnets on ready for school. Occasionally, as they stood before the patriarchal sire their eyes wandered from his face toward a pile of sliced bread and butter, and a bowl of white sugar, which stood near his elbow.

"Northeast!" Mr. Daly began, addressing the eldest.

It should be premised that this singular name was given the child in compliance with a popular superstition; for, sensible as the Dalys were accounted in their daily affairs, they were not wholly exempt from the prevailing weakness of their countrymen. Mrs. Daly's first three children died at nurse, and it was suggested to the unhappy parents that if the next little stranger were baptised by the name of Northeast, the curse would be removed from their household. Mrs. Daly acceded to the proposition, adding to it at the same time the slight precaution of changing her nurses. With what success this ingenious remedy was attended, the flourishing state of Mr. Daly's nursery henceforward sufficiently testified.

"Northeast," said the old gentleman, "When was Ireland peopled?"

"By Partholonus, sir, in anno mundi 1956, the great, great, great, great, great, great, great grandson of Noah."

"Six greats, right, my boy. Altho' the Clan Mac Noisk makes it 1969.—But a difference of a few years at a distance of nearly four thousand, is not a matter to be quarreled with. Stay, I have not done with you yet. Mr. Tickleback tells me you are a great Latinist. What part of Ovid are you reading now?"

"The Metamorphoses, sir, book the thirteenth."

"Ah, poor Ajah! He's an example & warning for all Irishmen. Well, Northeast, Ulysses ought to supply you with Latin enough to answer me one question Give me the construction of this *Mater mea sus est mala*."

The boy hesitated a moment, laughed, reddened a little, and looked at his mother. "That's a queer thing, sir," he said at last.

"Come, construe."

"My mother is a bad sow," said Northeast, laughing, "that's the only English I can find for it."

"Ah, Northeast! Do you call me names, my lad?" said Mrs. Daly, while she laid aside the china in a cupboard.

"'Tis daddy you should blame, ma'am 'twas he said it. I only told him the English of it."

This affair produced much more laughter and merriment than it was worth. At length Mr. Daly condescended to explain.

"You gave me a construction of it," said he, "but not the right one. However, these things cannot be learned all in a day, and your translation was correct, in point of grammar, at all events. But, (he continued, with a look of learn-

ed wisdom,) the true meaning of the sentence is this, *Mater, mother, mea, has ten, sus, the sow, est, eats up, (edere, my boy, not esse,) male, the apes.*"

"Oh, it's a *cram* I see," said the boy with some indignation of tone. "One isn't obliged to know *crams*. I'd soon puzzle you if I was to put you all the *crams* I knew."

"Not so easily as you suppose, perhaps," said the father in dignified alarm, lest his reputation should suffer in the eyes of his wife, who really thought him a profound linguist. "But you are a good boy. Go to school, Northeast. Here, open your satchel."

The satchel was opened, a huge slice of bread from the top of the pile above mentioned, was dropped into it, and Northeast set off southward west out of the house.

"Charles, who is the finest fellow in Ireland?"

"Henry Grattan, sir."

"Why so, Sir?"

"Because he says we must have a free trade sir."

"You shall have a lump of sugar with your bread for that. Open your satchel. There, run away now to school. Patricy?"

"Sir."

"Patricy, tell me, who was the first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the present reign?"

Patricy, an idle young rogue, stood glancing alternately at the pile of bread and at his father's face, and shifting from one foot to another like a fondered nag. At last he said stoutly—

"Julius Caesar, Sir."

"That's a good boy. Ah, you young villain, if I had asked you who won the last boat race, or how many hookers went by this morning, you'd give me a better answer than that. Was it Julius Caesar sailed round the revenue cutter, near Telma, the other day?"

"No sir, it was Larry Kett."

"I'll engage you know that. Well, tell me this, and I'll forgive you—Who was the bravest seaman you ever heard of? always excepting Hardest Cregan."

"Brown, Sir, the man that brought the Bilbo ship into Youghal, after making prisoners of nine Frenchmen—the fellows, dadda," the boy continued warmed with his subject—that were sent to take the vessel into France, and Brown had only three men and a boy with him, and when they retook the ship and brought her into Youghal. But sure one Irishman was more than a match for two Frenchmen.

"Well, I perceive you have some knowledge in physics, and comparative physiology. There's some hope of you. Go to school! And the pile of bread appeared a few inches lower.

The remainder was distributed among the girls, to whom the happy father put questions, in history, geography, catechism, &c. proportioned to capacity of each. At length he descended to the youngest, a little cherub with roses of three years growth in her cheeks.

"Well, Sally, my pet, what stands for sugar?"

"I, dadda."

"Ah, Sally's a wag, I see. You do stand for it indeed, and shall get it. We must not expect to force nature," he added, looking at his wife and tossing his head. "Every beginning is weak—and Sam Johnson himself was as indifferent a philologist once in his day. And now, to school at once my darlings, and bring home good judgments. Nelly will go for you at three o'clock."

The little flock of innocents, who were matched in size like the reeds of a pandean pipe, 'each under each,' having left the scene, Mr. Daly proceeded to despatch his own affairs, and possessed himself of his hat and cane.

"I'll step over to the meadow, my dear—and see how the hay gets on.—And give me that pamphlet of Hutchinson's—Commercial Restraints—I promised to lend it to father Malachy. And let the stranger's room be got ready, my love, and the sheets aired, for I expect Mr. Windfall the tax-gatherer to sleep here to-night. And, Sally, if Ready should come about his pigs that I put in the pound last night, let him have them free of cost, but not without giving the fellow a fright about them; and above all, insist upon having rings in their noses before night. My little lawn is like a fallow field with them."

Saying this, and often turning his head as some new commission arose to his memory, the master-musician Middleman sauntered out of his house, and walked along the gravelled avenue humming, as he went, a verse of a very popular song,

"And when I at last must throw off this frail covering

Which I have worn for three score years and ten,

On the brink of the grave I'll not seek to hovering,

Nor my thread wish to spin o'er again.

My face in the glass I'll serenely survey,

And with smiles count each wrinkle and furrow,

For this old worn out stuff that is threadbare to-day,

May become everlasting to-morrow, To-morrow! To-morrow, May become everlasting to-morrow!"

## POLITICAL.

### THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The great business of the new administration, and that which alone excites the curiosity and attention of the public, in relation to its operations, is the selection from among its zealous partisans, of candidates for the lucrative offices, and the consequent removal of persons in office, who have not contributed their services towards the election of the new President. The professions, in the President's inaugural address, of an intention to *reform abuses*, in the exercise of the patronage of the government, and to correct the causes which had disturbed the rightful course of appointment,

naturally excited the suspicion, that under his administration the mere profession of an exclusive regard for the good of the people, the freedom of her electors, and faithfulness and competency of persons appointed to office, was to stand in the stead of more substantial proofs of disinterestedness, in the selection of candidates.

The practice of the administration thus far, has but too fully confirmed these suspicions. In all the appointments which have been made,

(and the number of them is very great),

the services of the candidate in procuring

the election Gen Jackson are the prominent,

and in many cases the only recom-

mendation; and in all cases the attach-

ment of a person in office, to the late

administration while it existed, is regard-

ed as a sufficient cause of removal.—

Indeed the principle of rewarding friends

and punishing enemies, is openly avow-

ed, and represented as a patriotic motive

for the removal of officers attached to

the late administration, to make room

for the partisans of the present.

It needs no argument to show that to

adopt this principle in bestowing the

patronage of the government, is to vio-

late the leading principle of the consti-

tution. The principle is, that the gov-

ernment is instituted for the benefit of

the people, and not for the benefit of

those who administer it. It is a neces-

sary inference from this principle, that

faithful and competent persons, in the

subordinate offices of the government,

are not disqualified for holding those

offices, by the mere fact of having sup-

ported for the highest stations men who

were opposed to the successful candi-

dates; and that being the personal friend

and supporter of the successful candi-

date, or being his dependent or favorite,

is not to be regarded as a paramount re-

commendation to office. Yet if we un-

derstand the principle on which the

administration are now proceeding, in

revolutionizing almost every depart-

ment of the government, by the removal of

faithful and experienced officers, it is that

as regards qualification for office, those

persons only who during the late elec-

tion were friends and supporters of the

successful candidate, are to be consid-

ered as the friends of the country, and

## FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

## ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE EAST.

The St. Petersburg Journal of April 20, gives the following accounts of another brilliant victory by Gen. Paskevitch over the Turks in Asiatic Turkey:

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 2.

By means of a report, dated March 15, Adjutant General Count Paskevitch, of Erivan, has forwarded to his Majesty the following details of another victory gained over the Turks:

Major General Hesse, who had received orders to concentrate his division in Guriel, received information that the Turks had shown themselves in considerable force on the boundary of Kabulet, so as to keep the neighboring villages of Guriel in a constant state of alarm. It has been ascertained that Kaya Oglu, the Pacha of Trapezunt, had advanced at the head of 3,000 men, and had received further reinforcements to the extent of 5,000 men from Batum, Kabulet Tshantes, Tshakroy; that he had formed an entrenched camp on the banks of the lake situated between Kintish and the fortress of St. Nicholas; had erected other works upon the narrow pass between the forest and the lake, and had it in contemplation to attack our division, and make himself master of Guriel, as soon as he should be joined by a reinforcement of 10,000 men, which was daily expected from Trapezunt. Major General Hesse immediately resolved upon anticipating the enemy.

On the 5th of March the General proceeded with a battalion of the Minigrelia regiment of infantry, three companies of the 4th rifle regiment, in all 1,216 men, with 4 light field pieces and two howitzers, together with 1,315 of the Guriel militia, across the river Natonib, and advanced along the seashore directing the militia to take the upper road through the forest. Three wersts from the passage of the river, the Turks in possession of the work opened their fire, but being outflanked and attacked in the rear by the Militia, they were seized with such a panic, that they abandoned that as well as the other works, and retired in confusion to the camp, situated between the sea and the marsh covered with wood.

This camp which occupied a space of three hundred fathoms, was defended by a deep ditch, and a wooden rampart filled with earth; the road leading to it being intersected by similar ditches.

The enemy received our detachment with a dreadful fire, and maintained a sanguinary combat for the space of four hours. As soon as Major General Hesse had erected a battery, the grenades and Canister shot from which carried confusion into the ranks of the enemy, he gave orders for a general assault, which was executed in the most brilliant manner, as well by the regular infantry as by the militia. Driven from the trenches the enemy dispersed themselves in the forest, leaving 163 killed, a number of arms, the whole of their baggage, upon the spot. Their whole loss in the battle amounts to 1,000 men killed and wounded.

Our loss consists of three princes, 1 officer, and 33 noncommission officers and privates, and 9 militia-men, wounded.

The booty taken in the camp was abandoned to the militia, whose zeal and bravery on this occasion were the more to be commended, as the greater part, in imitation of the example of the prunes on whom they depended, had repeatedly fought against us in the course of the last year.

Russia and Turkey. A pretty warm action occurred between the Russians & Turks at Sizopol on the 8th of April, in which the latter, who made a very spirited assault on the fortress with 5000 men, were repulsed. The Russian account represents the assailants as having suffered a considerable loss, leaving 521 on the field. A Turkish officer and three soldiers had the spirit to scale the breast work.

A report, which is contradicted by the Russian states that the Turks have made a successful sortie from Guergevo.

The London Courier says that the Sultan is expected to entertain a disposition for a good understanding with England and France. "Let him only consent," remarks the editor, "to the treaty of London." He adds, that these powers "have no wish to crush Turkey;" and asks whether the Sultan will consent to an arrangement which shall establish the independence of the Morea and the Cyclades.

The Emperor of Russia has proclaimed his resolution to have his coronation as King of Poland celebrated at Warsaw, and that the Empress shall participate in the ceremony.

At Constantinople, the distress for food has much abated. On the 12th of April the emigration ceased to Asia, in consequence of the government having allowed corn, oil, &c. to be sold freely to all, and large supplies having come in.

GREECE. The garrison of Missolonghi, it is said, have sent a flag of truce to the Greeks, who have driven them to that extremity.

## THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26.

## OXFORD JACKSON NOMINATION.

We last week gave the names of the gentlemen nominated as Jackson Senatorial candidates for this District, at a meeting on the 10th inst. It was our intention to have taken no farther notice of the meeting; but on referring to the Jackson papers we find that a fictitious consequence is given to it by no means deserved. We therefore deem it our duty to correct false impressions, at a distance, by a simple statement of facts. There were present at this meeting, seventeen delegates, and only seventeen—they are said to have been unanimous in favor of Elder Hutchinson, but on counting the votes for a second candidate, General Steele had thirteen votes and Alpheus Spring, Esq. three. A resolution was passed to support Hutchinson and Steele, and the meeting was dissolved. If we are to infer any thing from the number and the zeal with which a party caucus is attended, certainly this must be one, to say the least, of very dubious portent. In announcing this nomination, the Eastern Argus, in characteristic style, pronounces "Oxford in the field," and ventures to predict that

she will march on successfully, meaning we presume, that Jacksonism will triumph in Oxford County, at the approaching election. It may be so; but we very much doubt it. The Cumberland Aristocracy have not the electors of Oxford so perfectly in the leading strings as they may imagine. It will be recollected that there were a majority last year, who resisted the influence of this aristocracy, we have heard no reason given why there should not now be a majority—at any rate the Jackson party will not carry the election by acclamation. In due time Republicans of high standing will be nominated—and they will be supported.

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

We are requested to call the attention of our fellow-citizens of Oxford County to the meeting to be convened in this town on Wednesday next, July 1st, for the organization of a County Temperance Society. We do it with much pleasure. In our view no object of philanthropic interest has stronger claims on a moral community. On this occasion the benevolent and patriotic can concentrate their energies and be instrumental of much and substantial good.—We are happy to learn that the proposition to be acted upon excites, generally, favorable attention. We hope the meeting will be well attended.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. We understand that the Hon. REUEL WASHBURN has determined to claim his seat in Congress, against the Hon. JAMES W. RIELEY, the member returned by the Governor and Council.

A prosecution has been commenced by the government against Thomas Fillebrown, Jr. for the recovery of money charged and received by him as secretary of the Board of commissioners of Navy Hospitals for commissions on the amount of money disbursed by him.—The United States Telegraph represents him a peculator or defaulter. It will be recollected that he has prosecuted Duff Green for a libel. The Telegraph has also put in circulation charges against Mr. Nourse, the late Register of the Treasury, of being a defaulter. Mr. Nourse has made a statement in the National Intelligencer, by which it appears that the government will owe him, when his accounts shall be settled, and certain commissions allowed him. The allowance made to Mr. Fillebrown, like that of Mr. Nourse, is not for services pertaining to his office as Clerk. The following paragraph from the *Kennebec Journal*, will show the real cause of the removal of Mr. Nourse:

"The real cause of the removal of Mr. Nourse is, first, that he spoiled the beautiful electioneering story about the 'billiard table,' by giving a certificate that no account had been allowed or presented to his office for such table; secondly, a host of Jackson men wanted his office. The chief cause for the removal of Mr. Fillebrown was, that his father was an Adams elector; the cause for prosecuting him was his prosecution of Duff Green for a libel—Duff Green

and the Government being all one concern."

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Taking up the Jeffersonian the other day, I saw an account of a meeting held at the Court House, in Paris, last week, by the (self-styled) democratic republicans, for nominating Senators for Oxford County—at which meeting, ex-Judge Dana presided. Now who ever heard that the ex-Judge was a democratic republican before. I have heard him called a federalist, a twaddler, a fence man, and a political weather cock; but I did not know he had got to be a democratic republican. It seems to me that some of our young democratic republicans, (who wish to pass themselves off as the old republican party,) have a queer lack of twisting a federalist into a democratic republican. Not many months since, I was looking over the columns of the Jeffersonian, which is the oracle of this same democratic republican party, I found it pouring its vials of wrath on the Hon. Reuel Washburn, who had always been called a firm, decided, unwavering republican, and ex-tolting Judge Emery—calling him, the amiable and enlightened Emery. Thinks I to myself, who can this amiable and enlightened Emery be—they cannot possibly mean Esq. Emery, the federal lawyer, who was a thoroughgoing Hartford Convention federalist. Not knowing any other Judge of that name, I posted off to headquarters, to inquire of the knowing ones—when lo! it turned out to be the very same gentleman, upon inquiring how long since the Judge had been so amiable and enlightened, I was told that it was but a few days before he received his commission. "You must know," says my informant, "that to become a genuine democratic republican, now-a-days, is an easy matter—all that we require of them is to hurras for Jackson, and pledge themselves to support such men and measures as we think best. Perhaps, continued my friend, you have not yet been initiated into the mystery of Jacksonism, our principles differ materially from those formerly held by the republican party—love of country was their prominent virtue, they were willing to sacrifice their property and their lives for the good of the nation—they dealt openly and fairly in their political transactions, for they had nothing to fear, the people placed implicit confidence in them, their leading men were men of virtue, they were above intrigue and deception, they would have despised the little tricks that we resort to, to deceive the people. We act altogether on different principles, love of office, and of the people's money, is our ruling passion. To obtain these, we are willing to sacrifice our honor, our honesty, and our reputation. We profess greater love for the people, whilst it is evident to the impartial observer, that we care not a farthing about them, only to accomplish our own designs. The facts are, sir, we are a new sect in politics—we have sprung up since the days which divided the nation into two great political parties—we are young men, but we are determined to rule, for this purpose we have taken the name of democratic republicans. By this name we expect to deceive the people, already we have deceived many, by constantly proscribing those who will not have us to rule over them, by stigmatizing them as federalists, and keeping up the cry of federalism, amalgamation, and Hartford Conventionism, we hope to accomplish our schemes of self-aggrandizement. A few of the old republicans have joined our party—they are aspirants for office. We manage them by making them candidates for senators or representatives. If they are chosen, they have the honor of representing the town or county six or eight weeks in the Legislature, while we hold the lucrative offices. There are many young men just entering upon the political stage. Their fathers were republicans, and because we have assumed to ourselves the name of democratic republicans—keep hurras for Jackson, and down with federalism—they of course join us. Many federalists have united with us, and become genuine democratic republicans. Some of them we have bought by giving them an office—others have united with us for the purpose of putting down the old republican party. And now, sir, do you not think we shall succeed in keeping up the delusion, until we have rode the people to our heart's content?" Here he ended. I was perfectly satisfied he told the truth, (for when wine is in, wit is out.) I turned from him in disgust, fully resolved no longer to acknowledge myself as one of the democratic republican party.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.  
Paris, June 18.

The Jackson party have at length nominated a candidate for Governor against JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

Had they visited every town, district and hamlet in Maine, they could not have found an individual, more irreproachable in his character, more judicious and discreet in his conduct, more amiable in private life, more generous and liberal minded in his feelings, than the candidate nominated by the friends of the late Administration. And we

frankly ask our Jackson friends, from the information, which they have received of Mr. Hunton's character, whether there is one friend to the late Administration in the State of Maine, whom they would prefer to him? They may say, that they do not know him.—But his character has been described to you, by those who do—friends as well as opponents—and do not all unite in giving the character of him, which we have given? We know, that there is not one Jacksonian in the community, who can answer these questions in the negative.

Mr. Hunton has been assailed in a manner most calculated to wound the feelings of a generous, unassuming man. His opponents, in the form of resolutions at public meetings, have instructed their delegates to inquire "if such a man as Jonathan G. Hunton resides in the State" and, in allusion to his supposed want of property, have inquired, whether he "owns the farm" on which he resides. Whether it be so or not, we do not inquire,—there is many a noble, generous hearted man, cramped by the hand of want, and many a selfish, miserly, unfeeling individual, indebted to his riches for his elevation in society. If Mr. Hunton does own the farm, upon which his daily labor is expended, we rejoice at the circumstance—If he does not, the people of Maine can give him one, co-extensive with their State, in spite of

*Belfast Farmer.*

BY THE PRESIDENT!—Hear him! Hear him!

It requires no depth of thought to be convinced that CORRUPTION will be made the order of the day, if the President shall make important appointments, from among the members of Congress!!!  
Signed—ANDREW JACKSON.

Determined to put down "corruption" and the "Monster Party," and to act upon his own sentiments and opinion, the General in a letter to Mr. Monroe, says, "It will become me to follow the suggestions and advice which I gave to others!" It would, indeed, have been very becoming.

The General gives us the following proofs of his consistency and sincerity.

The following "Members of Congress" have been appointed by President Jackson to Executive Offices.

Martin Van Buren, Senator from New York, Secretary of State.

John H. Eaton, Senator from Tennessee, Secretary of War.

John Branch, Senator from N. Carolina, Secretary of Navy.

Samuel D. Ingham, Member of House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, Secretary of Treasury.

J. M. Berrien, Senator from Georgia, Attorney General.

Louis McLane, Senator from Delaware, Minister to England.

Wm. C. Rives, Member of Congress from Virginia, Minister to France.

Thomas P. Moore, Member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, Minister to Colombia.

George W. Owen, Member of House of Representatives from Alabama, Collector at Mobile.

John Chandler, Senator from Maine, Collector at Portland.

Jeromus Johnson, Member of House of Representatives from N. York, Appraiser of Goods!!!

In addition, Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Livingston, both Senators, have been tendered appointments.

[CONCLUSION!!!]

It requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption is the order of the day!!!—Democratic Press.

Vegetables.—Mammoth vegetables seem to be the "lions" of the day. The latest we have heard of is a dandelion from one root in Capt. Samuel Hunt's garden, in Northfield, Mass. containing 482 leaves, and 107 stems. It covers a circle of 6 feet. In Passyunk township, Pa. a bunch of asparagus was cut on the 5th inst. by Mr. Rudolph Field, 6 inches long with 18 heads, and weighing 49 ounces.

Counterfeit \$10 notes of the State Bank Boston, Wm. Gray, President, and T. Frothingham, Cashier, have been in circulation in Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC COURSHIP. Last week the young girl who manages the signals at one of the telegraphic stations, Bidston, we believe had the following query put to her signal.—"How d'ye do, my dear?" To this she immediately replied, adopting the same mode of communication, "Mind your business, sir, and don't be ogling the girls."

A Mr. Luckenback, of Bucks county, Pa. has a lathe, put in motion by two pointer dogs, who travel inside a wheel, as squirrels and white mice do in cages.

Mr. Enoch Burt, of Manchester, Ct. has constructed and put into actual operation, a loom for weaving plaids by water or steam. The shuttles containing the different color shift regularly as figure requires without interrupting the motion of the loom.

Loudon's Gardener's Magazine says, "we are sorry to observe that the practice of pinching off potatoe blossoms is not generally adopted, as the produce would thereby be increased. A correspondent has found from experience that

the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality; and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance."

Cows should always be treated with great gentleness, and soothed by mild usage, especially when young and ticklish, or when the udders are tender, in which case they ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with gentleness; otherwise the cow will be in danger of contracting bad habits, become stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to the person she dreads or dislikes.

RECEIPT FOR CURING BUTTER.—Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part salt-petre; put them up together so as to blend the whole completely; take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass and close it up for use.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the U. S. Bank have appeared at the South. They are made payable at Washington City to R. Smith, letter D dated 1825. Thomas Wilson, Cashier, and W. Biddle, President. The paper is of pale yellow. In the word President, the dot over the i is omitted. The name of Thomas Wilson is badly executed, still they require close inspection.

Why don't Gen. Jackson carry his system of reform into Virginia. The old dominion remains untouched; not an Adams man, if we recollect right, has been punished in this state. The mere report that the Hero of Stoney Point "was to be turned loose," roused such a burst of indignation among the Virginians as to threaten the administration with the loss of their allegiance.—Virginians, says the Richmond Enquirer, would not take an office out of which the incumbent was to be removed to make way for them. Gen. Jackson dare not attempt to play off this *humbug* of reform upon the Virginians. Virginia, then, is to be exempt from the sweeping system of proscription, because she has too much independence to submit passively to such a degradation; but Maine must be saddled and rode as a hobby-horse and never kick up (according to Jackson philosophy).—Portland Gaz.

Mr. Allaire, who is constructing the engines and boilers for the new steam ship President, politely showed us thro' the whole of his extensive works. He has 200 hands in his employ, all pale, muscular, and contented looking men.—On one of the principal doors, we observed the following notice, in large letters.

"Any person that brings, or drinks, Spirituous Liquors, on my premises, will be discharged without any pay for the week. JAMES P. ALLAIRE."

This notice was put up nine years ago. We inquired whether, among so many hands, he had been able to enforce this salutary regulation? He replied that he had, and without difficulty.—When he first made the attempt only one man left his employ in consequence thereof, and he has found it necessary to turn but one away on that account since. His workmen are all temperate, sober, industrious men, who take good care of their families. Mr. Allaire has in this business set a noble example for employers in all trades and occupations.

N. Y. Comm.

Method of cleaning and polishing steel.

After oiling the rusty parts of steel, let it remain two or three days in that state; then wipe it dry with clean rags and polish with emery or pumice stone, on hard wood. Frequently, however, a little unslacked lime, finely powdered, will be sufficient, after the oil is cleared off. Where a very high degree of polish is requisite, it will be most effectually obtained by using a paste composed of finely levigated blood stone and spirits of wine. Bright bars are, however, admirably cleaned in a few minutes, by using a small portion of corn emery or rotten stone; all of which may be obtained at an apothecary's or oil shop. This last very simple method will render any other superfluous.

Laborers wanted in Ohio. Laborers are much wanted upon the public works constructing at Cleveland, Ohio. The Herald published at that place, informs us that at the wages now paid by contractors at that place by economy, a young man might save enough, from six month's wages, to obtain the deed of a snug farm in any of the thriving townships of Ohio.

ONE PREDICTION VERIFIED. When Bonaparte, then First Consul for life, wished to take the title of Emperor, his brother Lucien opposed himself to the project, with all his power—"Your ambition knows no bounds," exclaimed he; "you are master of France, you wish to be master of all Europe. Do you know what the result will be? You will be smashed to pieces like this watch,"—flinging his watch violently on the floor.

*Next Governor.* We receive daily the most convincing evidence that the nomination of Judge Smith will not be sustained by the republicans of Kennebec. If we may be allowed to judge of the result from present indications (& our cause is certainly gaining strength every day) we venture to predict that the republican candidate for Governor, Jonathan G. Hunton, will receive in Kennebec, always the most republican county in the State, a majority large enough to balance all the Jackson Counties in Maine. This will certainly be the case if our friends in the other counties do as well as we have reason to expect of them.

The people in this county will not be overawed by the demonstration made last week at Augusta. "Principles, not men" is their motto, and no array of names or numbers will deter them from the exercise of their duty. They will not, at a crisis like the present, vote for a political enemy, although his situation as Judge may have given him an opportunity to make himself more extensively known than their own candidate. They know Mr. Hunton and will vote for him.

*Hallowell Advocate.*

We are astonished at the similarity of Jackson Editors' consciences (if they have any.) Judge Smith is the very man, say they, whom they should have chosen if the election had been left with them. We have all been expecting his nomination; he is the very best man in the world, President Jackson and Duff Green always excepted.—*Port. Adv.*

*Fire in Waterville.*—From the Watchman we learn that on Thursday morning of last week the brick dwelling house of Mr. Reuben Eaton, was destroyed by fire. Scarcely any property in the house was rescued from the flames.— His loss is estimated at \$1500 or upwards. The Watchman says—"This, we believe, is the first dwelling house burned in this village for upwards of twenty years." This is remarkable, and argues much in favor of the carelessness of housekeepers in Waterville. We believe no dwelling house has been burned in our village (Augusta) for 7 or 8 years, and we have had no serious fire of any sort since the bridge was burned, more than two years ago.

*Journal.*

*New Court House.*—On Wednesday Gen. Joseph Chandler laid the corner stone of the new Court House in this town, with a brief ceremony, in presence of the workmen and a number of spectators, and deposited under it a silver plate, on which was engraven the date, the name of the Governor, the names of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Sessions, and that of Mr. Berry, the master builder, and with the plate were deposited two late newspapers. About thirty men are at work on this building, which is of granite; one hundred are at work on the Arsenal, and seventy upon the State House.—*Kennebec Jour.*

Died in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 19th ult. Capt. John Cleves Symmes, extensively known as the author of the theory of Open Poles and Concentric Spheres. Capt. Symmes was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated at an early age to the Western country. He was attached to the army of the United States for a number of years, and during the late war distinguished himself on the Northern frontier by his coolness and intrepidity. He sustained through life the character of an amiable and exemplary man, and died with religious composure and philosophical resignation.

An engineer of St. Petersburg has invented a new kind of cannon for the war with Turkey, which will, it is said, prove a very formidable instrument. In size and weight it is equal to the ordinary sixty-four pounder; but the bore is calculated for a very small ball, which will range more than twice the distance of the shot now used. Russian agents are at present in this country and in the Netherlands superintending the casting of cannon on this principle. The same engineer has also invented a new rocket, which is reported to be much more destructive than the Congreve rocket.

*Showers of Eels!*—During a shower on Sunday morning, several Eels fell to the Earth, a few rods north of Capitol Hill, making impressions in the mud where they lighted, which very plainly indicated the great degree of momentum they had acquired in their descent. They were of various sizes, generally from a foot to a foot and a half in length, and when we saw them a few minutes after they had fallen, were as lively, and twisted themselves into as many different postures, as if they had just been taken from the water.—*Maine Patriot.*

*Dyspepsia.*—A writer in the New Haven Advertiser, on this modern popular subject, gives a system of advice, of which the substance is, to use daily bodily labor—discard all medicine—drink no spirits, and little wine or ale—sleep as little as practicable—take fresh morning air and exercise—and eat food suited to weak stomachs.

#### New Mode of Expelling an Enemy.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from Holland, that orders were given to the Turkish commanders, to dig up the church yards, and carry the dead into the houses on the approach of the Russians to any town, creating a pestilence among the Russians.

*Generosity of La Fayette.*—The good and benevolent man has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe.—Mr. Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed at all events to execute his instructions.—This is the reason why La Fayette's land has lately been offered in the market.

The cultivation of hemp has been commenced in Charlestown and Claremont, N. H. and it is expected that one of Hines & Blain's patent machines for dressing it will be erected next year, in Sullivan county.

*Fire.*—On Sunday night a fire broke out at Athens, N. Y. which consumed property to the amount of 8 or \$10,000. The old Dutch Church took fire but was saved.

Five horses, who had taken shelter under a tree on the farm of Mr. John Coblenz, near Middletown, Maryland, were killed by lightning on Monday evening.

A pig with two snouts, two tongues, and three eyes, is mentioned in the Southern papers. Rather more than a "whole hog," this.

A new Post Office has lately been established at Alford, Mass.: Daniel Barrett, Esq. Postmaster.

The Montreal papers state that the crops of grain and hay present fine appearance.

#### THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL STUDY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *Mercury*, that boasted champion of the *MATERIA MEDICA*, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefitting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense. The following branches will be taught:

1. Anatomy.
2. Surgery.
3. Theory and practice of Physic.
4. Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.
5. Materia Medica and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The benefits to be derived, by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation. Some will require one year, others two years, to complete their studies:

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

**REQUISITIONS.**

The qualifications for admission into the School will be—

1. A certification of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

#### TERMS.

1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge.—But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish Board and Tuition both, for that sum, (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resided, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20 years.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

*New York, May 11, 1829.*

**ALL** persons who feel interested in the welfare of their fellow beings, and wish to have the Mercurial practice destroyed, and a better system substituted, will manifest their good wishes by remitting something to defray the expenses of those young men who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, who are in indigent circumstances. To those who remit a sum however small, a certificate for the amount will be sent, entitling them to receive medicine and attendance, either at the Institution, or from any who may hereafter receive instruction from it.

The body of Mr. G. W. Adams was found on the 11th inst. on City Island, not far from the place designated by Capt. Bunker, as the place where he accidentally fell overboard.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ursula's lines, "The attributes of Deity," have come to hand, and shall have a hearing soon.

"Moses' Interview" is received with pleasure, and shall appear in our next.

#### MARRIED,

In Portland, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, of Paris, to Miss ELEANOR HODGKINS, of Portland.

#### DIED,

In Paris, on the 16th instant, Mr. Lazarus Hathaway, aged eighty, formerly of Middleborough, Mass.

In Roxbury, Mass. on the 6th inst. Gen. HENRY DEAKINSON, a revolutionary patriot, aged 70 years 3 months.

#### WICKLIFFE WARE.

#### S. WHITMAN,

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

*Portland, June 17, 1829.*

#### AT COST.

50 LEHIGH HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY. *Portland, June 23.*

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY. *Portland, June 23.*

#### ASA BARTON, AGENT,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from his friends, has concluded to remain at this place, and has just had consigned to his care and for sale, a much larger assortment of

#### BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

#### FANCY GOODS,

which he has usually kept, which he is authorized to sell at much less than formerly.

Among his fancy Goods are a great variety of

Book, cap, belt and common Ribbons; wide

Bobbinet Lace; thread, bobbinet & Mecklin

Laces and Edgings; marking canvas;

gauze and cashmere Handkerchiefs; raw

Kid do; Norwich and Canton Crapes;

black Bombazine; cambric, musl, figur'd and

plain muslin; plain and figured Cambrics;

brown Cambrics; Battiste, bonnet Silks;

taby Velvets; Millinets; elastic garters;

black silk, and flag Ildits; Vesting; Umbrellas;

Parasols; Cotton Hose; Batting, &c.

with a good assortment of

#### BOBBINS AND CATS,

Crapes; worked muslin points; Veils; Fans;

artificial Flowers, &c. &c. together with a

small lot of **GLASS WARE**, such as

Lamps; Dishes; Plates; Puchers; Tumblers;

cut glass and plain wines; Salts;

Casters; Gilt and Mahogany framed

Looking Glasses; Dressing glasses, &c.

#### —ALSO—

Razors of the first quality; razor Straps;

Penknives; Scissors; Snuff Boxes; cork-

screws; scissor chains; tooth, head and

clothes brushes; paper folders; Inkstands;

Dividers; pocket compasses and dials, a new

article; Glass, wedgwood, brass and common

Inkstands; Ivory and horn Combs; Lead,

camel's hair pencils; silver and steel Pens;

wash balls; sealing wax; Wafers; Antique

Oil for the hair, a very valuable article; gold

rings; ear knobs and drops; Gold, hair, and

silver handkerchief pins; silver thimbles;

silver and steel bowed & octa; stee; and

morocco spectacle cases; watch chains, seals

and Keys; watch guards; pocket books;

wallets; dark lanterns; black and red ink;

indelible ink for marking on linen or cotton;

with a great variety of other articles both for

ornament and use.

3w52

Norway Village, June 22, 1829

#### —ALSO—

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has recently received a

large supply of

#### STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which he is selling as low as any one in town.

—For proof of which call and see.

He has in hand a good assortment of

#### BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Flannels; Lastings; Denmark Satins; Cas-

sinets; Cotton Cassimeres; Derries; Irish

Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Damask; Lin-

en Cabrics; Black Synshaws; Lustings;

Levantines; Col'd Sarsnetts; Stripe. Silks;

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—If you think the following lines worthy of a place in your useful paper, they are at your disposal.

On discovering a Young Lady retire for secret devotion.

She came, no grief disturb'd her mind,  
And hush'd was every care:  
Divine Religion's purest joy  
Had wove a chaplet there.

A robe of white, her graceful form  
Conceal'd, with careless taste;  
A ribbon fair of azure blue,  
Adorn'd her slender waist.

No studied art her looks entwined,  
But night-winds softly play'd—  
And in her dark and flowing hair,  
Had many ringlets made.

Confined within her lily hands  
Were roses bright and fair;  
And better far than these, the book  
That teaches FAITH and PRAYER.

Those blushing flow'rs had taught her heart  
That youth would soon decay—  
The took she clasp'd, her soul should live  
With Christ, in endless day.

Beneath a tree whose flexible boughs  
With sweets perfum'd the air,  
Her lovely fragile form she bent,  
In attitude of prayer.

And ah, how sweet the thrilling tones,  
They charm'd my list'ning ear—  
"My God, (she cri'd,) protect thy child,  
And guide through life's career."

"Twas not mere symmetry of form  
With beauty's tint combin'd,  
That like the lightning's radiance flash'd  
In splendor, o'er my mind.

"Twas this that fill'd my ev'ry thought  
With FEAR, and hate, and love;  
She worship'd God, and him alone  
Who did then rose above.

Like trembling Felix then I stood—  
These words my heart pierc'd through;  
"This Lord's your God," then down I knelt  
And worship'd Jesus too. H\*\*\*\*.

Livermore, June 11, 1829.

## APPLICATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE TO THE ANIMAL WORLD.

If you have a certain space, as a room, to fill up with closets or little cells, all of the same size and shape, there are only three figures which will answer, and enable you to fill the room without losing any space between the cells; they must either be squares, or figures of three equal sides, or figures of six equal sides. With any other figures whatever, space would be lost between the cells. This is evident upon considering the matter; and it is proved by mathematical reasoning. The six-sided figure is by far the most convenient of those three shapes, because its corners are flatter, and any round body placed in it has therefore more space, less room being lost in the corners. This figure, too, is the strongest of the three; and pressure from without or from within will hurt it least, as it has something the strength of an arch. A round figure would be still stronger, but then room would be lost between the circles, whereas with the six-sided figure none is lost. Now, it is a most remarkable fact, that Bees build their cells exactly in this shape, and thereby save both room and materials beyond what they could save if they built in any other shape whatever. They build in the very best possible shape for their purpose, which is to save all the room and all the wax they can. So far as to the shape of the walls of each cell; but the roof and floor, or top and bottom, are built on equally true principles. It is proved by mathematicians, that, to give the greatest strength, and save the most room, the roof and floor must be made of three square planes meeting in a point; and they have further proved, by a demonstration belonging to the highest parts of Algebra, that there is one particular angle or inclination of those planes to each other where they meet, which makes a greater saving of materials and of work than any other inclination whatever could possibly do. Now, the Bees actually make the tops and bottoms of their cells three planes meeting in a point; and the inclinations or angles at which they meet are precisely those found out by the mathematician to be the best possible for saving wax and work. Maradi found, by actual measurement, that the angles are about 110 deg. and 70 degrees. These angles never vary in any place; and it is scarcely less singular, that the breadths of all bees' cells are every where precisely the same, the drone or male cells being five eighteenths, and the worker or female cells thirteen sixtieths of an inch in breadth, and this in all countries and times. Who would dream of the bee knowing the highest branch of the mathematics—the fruit of Newton's most wonderful discovery—a result, too, of which he was himself ignorant, one of his most celebrated followers having found it out in a later age? This little insect works with a truth and correctness which are perfect, and according

to principles at which man has arrived only after ages of slow improvement in the most difficult branch of the most difficult science. But to the Mighty and All-wise Creator, who made the insect and the philosopher, bestowing reason on the latter, and giving the former to work without it—to Him all truths are known from all eternity, with an intuition that mocks even the conceptions of the sagest of human kind.—*Lib. of Useful Knowledge.*

## LAW OF MAINE.

An additional Act to establish the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation.

Secr. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in all cases where application is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, or where application or complaint shall hereafter be made to said Court, for ascertaining the damages sustained by any person, or corporation, as contemplated in the third, fourth, and fifth sections of the act, establishing said Canal Corporation, and in the act in addition thereto, passed the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, said Court shall appoint a committee of three discreet and disinterested freeholders of the county in which any part of the lands described in said application, or complaint may lie, to appraise the damages if any, sustained by the construction of said Canal through said lands, which having done, under oath, they or the major part of them, shall make return thereof under their hands to the next Court of Common Pleas to be held in the same county, after said service is performed, that the same may be accepted by the court, and if any person or corporation shall be aggrieved by the doings of said committee in estimating damages as aforesaid, he or they may apply to the Court of Common Pleas, provided such application be made to said court, that shall be held in the same county next after the acceptance of such return, and said court is hereby empowered to hear and finally determine the same by a new committee, if the party aggrieved and the adverse party can agree thereon, or by a jury under oath, if the party aggrieved desire the same; which jury shall be summoned and attended by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, or if either of them be interested, by a Coroner of said county, and shall be selected in manner following, viz.—the officer, who shall be duly authorized by said Court, shall make application to the Selectmen of two or more towns, thro' any part of which said Canal shall not pass, who shall draw out of the jury box of their respective towns, so many jurors, as such officer shall require, not exceeding nine from any one town; and if by accident or challenge there should not be a full jury, said officer shall fill the panel, de talibus circumstantibus, as in other cases. And such officer shall make return of his own travel and attendance and that of each Juror. And if the party injured, in his, her, or their lands apply for such new committee or jury, and fail to obtain increased damage, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after entering such application, and said court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if said Canal Corporation apply for such new committee, or jury and fail to obtain a diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for such costs. Provided nevertheless, that if any person or corporation sustaining damages as aforesaid, shall not make his, her or their complaint to said court within one year next after the cause of such damages shall have arisen, they shall forever after be barred from recovering any thing for their said damages.

Secr. 2. Be it further enacted, That the verdict of such jury or the report of such committee agreed upon as aforesaid being made under their hands to said court and by them accepted and recorded shall conclude the parties thereto with respect to damages.

Secr. 3. Provided however, and be it further enacted, That in all cases it shall be competent for said Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation, and any person or other corporation injured by the location of said Canal or any of its appendages, to submit the question of damages by rule of court, or otherwise, to such Referees as they may agree upon, whose award, when returned to, and accepted by said court shall be final and conclusive upon the parties.

Secr. 4. Be it further enacted, That said Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation be, and hereby are authorized to select and take such sites, and so much land as may be necessary for toll houses and lock houses and their appendages, such damages to be paid therefor by said corporation, as may be agreed on by them and the owner or owners of the land so selected and taken; and if they cannot agree upon the damages, the same, if any, shall be ascertained in like manner as in other cases provided for in this Act, and the Acts to which this is additional.

Secr. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever said Canal shall need repairs, and for that purpose it shall be necessary

to take earth and gravel from the adjacent lands, said corporation are hereby authorized to take such earth and gravel, doing as little damage to said lands as may be, for such compensation as may be agreed on, by the corporation and the owners of such lands, and if they cannot agree thereon, the same shall be ascertained as aforesaid.

Secr. 6. Be it further enacted, That the several persons composing the aforesaid Committees or juries, shall each receive the same daily allowance for their services, and fees for their travel, as are allowed to jurors selected to appraise the damages occasioned by laying out highways.

Secr. 7. Be it further enacted, That said Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation, in case it shall be necessary to obtain money on loan for the purpose of completing said Canal and Locks, and the same cannot otherwise be obtained, shall be and hereby are authorized to give such rate of interest exceeding six per cent, per annum, if necessary, and it cannot be procured at that, or a less rate for such sum or sums of money, and for such term or terms of time, as the Directors of said Corporation shall deem expedient, and find to be necessary.

And any note or notes signed by their Treasurer pursuant to a vote or authority of said Directors, for the payment of any sum or sums of money and interest therein expressed, shall be valid and binding against said corporation, and said Directors or the major part of them, by deed under the seal of said Corporation may mortgage or pledge the tolls and income of said Canal and Locks for the repayment of said loan or loans and the interest thereof. And the Mortgagee or Mortgagees, his or their assigns or those legally claiming under him or them, shall have the same rights and privileges as to receiving toll, as a purchaser under execution would have by virtue of the tenth section of an Act, entitled "An Act respecting the attachment of property on mesne process, and directing the issue, extending and serving executions," excepting however, that no greater interest on the redemption thereof shall be demanded or received, than was agreed to be given at the time of contracting for said loan and pledging said tolls. Provided however, that said Directors may stipulate in said Mortgage Deed or Deeds, that said corporation shall retain the right of collecting said tolls and paying the same over by their treasurer, deducting the repairs and expenses of collection, annually, or at such periods, as shall be agreed on by said Directors and said Mortgagee or Mortgagees.

Secr. 8. Be it further enacted, That the sixth section of the Act to which this is additional, and all other parts thereof, and of said Act passed the fifteenth day of January in the year of our eighteen hundred and twenty-two, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are here repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1829.]

JOSEPH HARRON,  
Head of Exchange-Street, Portland,

ELAS added to his Stock of

ENGLISH, FRENCH,  
INDIA & AMERICAN

Piece Goods,

a great variety of seasonable articles, which will sell quite as Cheap as those who advertise Prices. Likewise 2 Cases SUPER-FINE LEGHORN BOLIVAR

## Hats.

Whoever wishes to save from two to three dollars in the purchase of a Hat have now an opportunity.

WANTED,  
2000 yds good 4 1/4 Tow Cloth. Cash will be paid for Fleeced Wool. 45

ASA BARTON, Agent.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PRIMARY Lessons in Arithmetic, for the use of Children. This is a valuable little Book adapted to the minds of young children; price only 1-4 cents.

ALSO—  
The Young Scholar's First Book or Guide to Knowledge; price 6 1-4 cents. The National Spelling Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books;—Primary Class Book; Easy Lessons;—Boston reading Lessons; Rewards of Merit, with about every school Book in use, all of which will be sold cheap.

Norway, June 2, 1829. Sw

NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PRINTS,  
&c. &c.

150 PIECES English and starch Ginghams, very handsome and very cheap.

500 Pieces British and Domestic Prints, and a great variety of other New Goods, cheap, &c. This day received and for sale by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 19.

CARPETINGS at reduced prices.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY offers for sale 15 pieces CARPETINGS, at reduced prices.

Portland, June 9, 1829.

## HENRY POOR

HAS just received for the Spring and Summer trade,

## 40 BALES &amp; CASES,

Consisting of every description of

## Piece Goods—

Such as Merino, Brocade, Valencia and Raw Silk Shawls and Mantles, Canton and Nankin Crapes; Italian do.; Ganze Veils and Hkfs; Fig'd and Plain, Mull; Swiss and Jacknett Muslins; Fancy hks, Great Lot of Calicos from 10 cts to 33 the yard; Black Double Lace and Lace Veils; Gloves; Ilosiery, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Broadcloths,  
all shades.—CHEAP.

ALSO—One Case (100) Superior

LEGHORN BONNETS,  
FROM 5 TO 9 DOLLARS,

on close examination—from 3 to 4 dollars less than last year, particularly fine ones.

ALSO

HENRY POOR.

N. B. As usual, a good assortment of FEATHERS, in first rate order.

Portland, May 1829. 10wep46

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 54 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirts; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

CURE FOR  
INTEMPERANCE.

THE effect of this medicine is such as to create a disgust for spirits, and at the same time to restore the health, purify the blood, and leave the stomach in such a state, that food sets easy and the patient finds himself in a healthy condition. Until lately all the skill of Physicians have proved unavailing to cure this disorder. This medicine, however, appears to possess all the qualities that are wanted, and one year's experience has proved its beneficial effects in numerous instances.

The Medicine can be forwarded by mail, and is accompanied with directions, so that a person may administer it to himself, without the knowledge of another. Orders received by the subscriber, who is the only Agent for its sale in the State,

ASA BARTON.

Norway, June 1, 1829. 49 6w

FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS.

TEN CASES—containing Gro de Santes, Gro de Naps, Gro de Burlins, super India Satins, Levantines, Synchrons, Sarsnets, double, &c. all colors, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

May 26.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, April 24.

ASA BARTON.

ASA BARTON.